collate the recorded examples and gain some insight into the general principles underlying the irregularities.

Since the above was written, Dr. Calman has shown me a living specimen of the edible crab, Cancer pagurus, with no oviducal aperture on the left side. All the other external features of the animal were as in the normal female.

## II.—Description of a new Lemonia. By the Hon. WALTER ROTHSCHILD, Ph.D.

Lemonia taraxaci terranea, subsp. n.

This very distinct local form was taken by Dr. Jordan and myself at Le Lautaret, Hautes Alpes, in August 1908, at

light. We secured nine specimens, all males.

3. Differs from L. taraxaci taraxaci in having all the wings brownish clay-colour instead of dull yellow. Thorax brownish orange; antennæ yellow; abdomen black above, orange below. Wings below as above, only paler; fringe orange-buff. Some specimens are also paler above than the type, with the costa broadly buffish.

9 & d, Le Lautaret, Hautes Alpes, 2000-2300 metres,

1st-2nd August, 1908.

## III.—The Collections of William John Burchell, D.C.L., in the Hope Department, Oxford University Museum.

IV. On the Lepidoptera Rhopalocera collected by W. J. Burchell in Brazil, 1825-1830. By J. C. MOULTON, of Magdalen College, Oxford.

[Continued from ser. 8, vol. ii. p. 195.]

## VI. NYMPHALINÆ (continued).

Eubagis (Dynamine) agacles, Dalm.

Bz. 581. I. [21. 10. 25]. = 836. Minas Geraës. "Pap[ilio]. In a rossa at Discoberto, and along a channel (on the margin of the forest) which conducts water to the house." 10. 11. 25. = 837. Minas Geraës.

Bz. 24, 3, 27. = 838. "Pascuis prope sylvulis." On road W. beyond Práça da Alegría. Vicinity of S. Paulo.